

VISCERA OF

J&viwceros, *Gerdtorhi-nus*, and *Atelodus*. As there are so few existing species the subdivision of animals which agree in so many and such, highly -characteristic features seems to be an unnecessary procedure. The existing Rhinoceroses are but a fragment of the total number of known forms from past epochs.

The family is very markedly on the wane.

The genus *Mhinoeeros* is characterised by its heavy build and thick, almost smooth, skin — smooth, that is to say, so far as concerns the slight development of hair — which is often thrown into folds. There is one or there are two horns on the fore-part of the head, which are, as has already been pointed out, structures *sui generis*, and not exactly comparable with the horns of other living Ungulates. There are three nearly equal toes on both fore- and hind-limbs. The canine teeth of existing species have disappeared; the incisors are, or are not, present; the molars and prenaolars are three and four in each half of each jaw.

The visceral anatomy of the Rhinoceros has been investigated so far as concerns the Asiatic forms, A curious feature, which serves to discriminate some of the Asiatic species from others, is to be seen in the small intestine. In *Hh. indicus* * this gut is furnished with numerous long cylindrical narrow out-growths " like tags of worsted " ; in the allied *J&h. sondaicus* these tags are present, but are natter and broader ; -while in the two-horned *Jffi/b. sum&tTensis* there are no tags at all, but only smooth valve-like folds. Another mark by which these species can be distinguished depends upon the variation in the presence or absence of certain glands imbedded in the integument of the foot — the so-called " hoof glands." These occur in *Mh** *indicus* and *JSk. soTidawus*, but are absent in *Mh, sumatrensis*.

Sir W. Flower² studied some years since the skull features which serve to differentiate the existing forms.

In *Rh. sumatreTisis* the two long downward processes of the **squoamosal** bone, termed respectively post-glenoid and post-cympanic, do not unite below the auditory meatus. In this the **species** in question agrees with the African forms but not with the one-homed Asiatic species, where the two

processes completely
ifasa Again, another character, though perhaps
less important,

Soe« 1873, p. 92 : «*. 1877, p, 707.
Beddard and Treves,
, 183.